Centering On University of Washington Seattle, Seattle University, Boeing, and Seattle Obama history

St. Ignatius of Loyola founded the Society of Jesuis-the Jesuits, as they are commonly called-more than 450 years ago. Seattle University is one of 27 Jesuit universities in the United States and more than 100 around the world.

The Muslim Manchurian Candidate: Barack Obama, Rumors, and Quotidian Hermeneutics

Seattle University (Catholic) Distinct from University of Washington, Seattle

Founded in 1891, **Seattle University** is a Jesuit Catholic university located on a beautiful campus of more than 50 acres in the dynamic heart of Seattle - Seattle University www.seattleu.edu › about.

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Abstract

This article examines the rumors about President Barack Obama which accused him of being Muslim, unpatriotic, and a terrorist sympathizer. Despite ample evidence that the rumors were patently false, on Election Day, fully 10% of the voters continued to believe

that he was Muslim. In addition, many continued to harbor the pernicious racial, socio-ethnic, and religious biases that shaped the rumors. This article asks, and answers “why” the rumors persisted.

This article provides an answer from a unique communication theory perspective. This article first mines the sources of the Obama rumors, and how those rumors were amplified in the media. Next, using semiotic concepts, the article illuminates how the Obama rumors played upon themes of patriotism, “American-ness,” race, and Islamophobia. This article then takes its most novel approach by setting forth the contours of rumor communication, and the central role quotidian hermeneutics played in embedding the Obama rumors.

Unrest

Communism Context and Missles

Google, Sputnik 1 was the first artificial Earth satellite. The Soviet Union launched it into an elliptical low Earth orbit on 4 October 1957, orbiting for three weeks before its batteries died, then silently for two more months before falling back into the atmosphere.

Google, The Berlin Wall was a guarded concrete barrier that physically and ideologically divided Berlin from 1961 to 1989. Construction of the Wall was commenced by the German Democratic Republic on 13 August 1961. The Wall cut off West Berlin from surrounding East Germany, including East Berlin. Wikipedia Destruction date: November 1991 Construction started: August 13, 1961

Pioneer Fund retrieved from Wikipedia and copied or modified to here

Pioneer Fund is an American non-profit foundation established in **1937 "to advance the scientific study of heredity and human differences"**. The organization has been described as racist and white supremacist in nature,[1][2][3] and as a hate group by the Southern Poverty Law Center.[4] One of its first projects was to fund the distribution in US churches and schools of a Nazi propaganda film about eugenics.[5]

From 2002 until his death in October 2012, the Pioneer Fund was headed by psychology professor J. Philippe Rushton. Rushton was succeeded by Richard Lynn.[6][7][not to be confused with Mr Flynn]

Two of the most notable studies funded by Pioneer Fund are the *Minnesota Study of Twins Reared Apart[8]* and the *Texas Adoption Project*, which studied the similarities and differences of identical twins and other children adopted into non-biological families.

Research backed by the fund on race and intelligence has generated controversy and criticism, such as the 1994 book The Bell Curve, which drew heavily from Pioneer-funded research. The fund also has ties to eugenics,[9] and has both current and former links to white supremacist groups such as American Renaissance and Mankind Quarterly.

Google knowledge panel retrieved from link and copied or modified to here

Race, Evolution, and Behavior: A Life History Perspective is a book by Canadian psychologist and author J. Philippe Rushton. Rushton was a professor of psychology at the University of Western Ontario for many years, and the head of the controversial Pioneer Fund. Wikipedia Originally published: September 1994 Author: J. Philippe Rushton Page count: 388

Supersonic Sukhoi Su-7 From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Role Fighter and fighter-bomber / ground-attack aircraft
National origin Soviet Union
Manufacturer Sukhoi
First flight 7 September 1955
Introduction 1959

The Sukhoi Su-7

(NATO designation name: Fitter-A) is a swept wing, supersonic fighter aircraft developed by the Soviet Union in 1955. Originally, it was designed as a tactical, low-level dogfighter, but was not successful in this role. On the other hand, the soon-introduced Su-7B series became the main Soviet fighter-bomber and ground-attack aircraft of the 1960s. The Su-7 was rugged in its simplicity but its shortcomings included short range and light weapon load [1]

Original Su-7 fighters

On 14 May 1953, after Joseph Stalin's death, the Sukhoi OKB was reopened[2] and by the summer, it began work on a swept-wing front-line[N 1] fighter. The first prototype, designated S-1, was designed to use the new Lyulka AL-7 turbojet engine. It was the first Soviet aircraft to utilize the all-moving tailplane and a translating centerbody, a movable inlet cone in the air intake for managing airflow to the engine at supersonic speeds.[3] The aircraft also had a dramatic wing sweep of 60°, irreversible hydraulically boosted controls, and an ejection seat of OKB's own design.[2]

The S-1 first flew on 7 September 1955 with A. G. Kochetkov at the controls. Fitted with an afterburning version of the AL-7 engine after the first eleven flights, the prototype set a Soviet speed record of 2,170 km/h (1,170 kn, 1,350 mph, Mach 2.04) in April 1956.[3] The prototype was intended to be armed with three 37 mm Nudelman N-37 cannon and 32 spin-stabilized 57 mm (2.25 in) unguided rockets in a ventral tray.[3] The second prototype, S-2, introduced some aerodynamic refinements. Testing was complicated by the unreliable engine, and S-1 was lost in a crash on 23 November 1956, killing its pilot I. N. Sokolov.[2] Only 132 had been produced between 1957 and 1960, and the aircraft entered service as Su-7 in 1959.

Su-7B fighter-bomber

On 31 July 1958, Soviet tactical aviation (Frontovaya Aviatsiya,[N 1] фронтовая авиация) tasked Sukhoi with developing a ground-attack variant of the Su-7, which could replace the scrapped Ilyushin Il-10 pictured below.

The Ilyushin Il-10 (Cyrillic Ильюшин Ил-10, NATO reporting name: "Beast"[3]) was a Soviet ground attack aircraft developed at the end of World War II by the Ilyushin construction bureau. It was also license-built in Czechoslovakia by Avia as the Avia B-33.

On 31 July 1958, Soviet tactical aviation (Frontovaya Aviatsiya,[N 1] фронтовая авиация) tasked Sukhoi with developing a ground-attack variant of the Su-7, which could replace the scrapped Ilyushin Il-10. The resulting prototype, S-22, incorporated structural refinements for high-speed, low-altitude operations. It first flew in March 1959, and entered service in 1961 as the Su-7B.[3]

https://www.pinterest.com/jarrspide/planes-sukhoi-su-7-fitter/

Operationally, Su-7s were hampered by a high landing speed of 340-360 km/h,[4] as dictated by the thin, highly-swept wing. Combined with poor visibility from the cockpit, and lack of an instrument landing system, it made operations very difficult, especially in poor weather or on poor airfields.[5] In 1961-1962, Sukhoi experimented with blown flaps on S-25 but the benefit was too small to warrant implementation. JATO rockets tested on S-22-4 proved more useful and were incorporated into Su-7BKL. Attempts to improve takeoff and landing performance eventually resulted in the Sukhoi Su-17.

Mutual assured destruction (MAD) is a doctrine of military strategy and national security policy in which a full-scale use of nuclear weapons by two or more opposing sides would cause the complete annihilation of both the attacker and the defender (see pre-emptive nuclear strike and second strike).[1] It is based on the theory of deterrence, which holds that the threat of using strong weapons against the enemy prevents the enemy's use of those same weapons. The strategy is a form of Nash equilibrium in which, once armed, neither side has any incentive to initiate a conflict or to disarm.

The term "mutual assured destruction" was coined by Donald Brennan, a strategist working in Herman Kahn's Hudson Institute in 1962.[2]

Mutal Assured Destruction Early Cold War

Atomic bomb explosions over Hiroshima, Japan, 6 August 1945 (left) and over Nagasaki, Japan, 9 August 1945 (right). In August 1945, the United States became the first nuclear power after the nuclear attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Four years later, on August 29, 1949, the Soviet Union detonated its own nuclear device. At the time, both sides lacked the means to effectively use nuclear devices against each other. However, with the development of aircraft like the American Convair B-36 and the Soviet Tupolev Tu-95, both sides were gaining a greater ability to deliver nuclear weapons into the interior of the opposing country. The official policy of the United States became one of "massive retaliation", as coined by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, which called for massive attack against the Soviet Union if they were to invade Europe, regardless of whether it was a conventional or a nuclear attack.[citation needed]

By the time of the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis, both the United States and the Soviet Union had developed the capability of launching a nuclear-tipped missile from a submerged submarine, which completed the "third leg" of the nuclear triad weapons strategy necessary to fully implement the MAD doctrine. Having a three-branched nuclear capability eliminated the possibility that an enemy could destroy all of a nation's nuclear forces in a first-strike attack; this, in turn, ensured the credible threat of a devastating retaliatory strike against the aggressor, increasing a nation's nuclear deterrence.[15][16][17]

Since 1958, Boeing has been a key integrator of the Minuteman Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) system, the nation’s land-based nuclear deterrent. Through more than 50 years of continuous enhancements, Boeing’s innovations in design, sustainment, maintenance and modernization have ensured the safety, security, and effectiveness of the Minuteman system.

The Ground Based Strategic Deterrent (GBSD) is the U.S. Air Force’s intended replacement for the Boeing LGM-30G Minuteman III ICBM weapon system, the land-based, silo-launched backbone of the nuclear deterrence triad. GBSD deployment is expected to begin in 2027, and GBSD will remain in service through 2075.

Unmatched ICBM Heritage

As a prime systems integrator and original equipment manufacturer, Boeing created, tested and deployed every Minuteman ICBM for the U.S. Air Force - over 1,800 Minuteman-series missiles. This, while beating accelerated schedules to deliver an ICBM that has far exceeded its expected lifespan of 10 years. Decades later, Boeing remains integral to keeping the Minuteman III going strong, with an average alert rate of 99.7 percent.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_national_missile_defense
History of national missile defense systems When the United States Air Force was split from the United States Army in 1947, the Army retained the role of ground based air defenses that would evolve into National missile defense. The Army retained the lead role in this area until the success of the Aegis system shifted the focus to the United States Navy in the 21st century.[2]

Nike-Zeus

Main article: LIM-49 Nike Zeus

In the 1950s, a series of anti-aircraft missiles were developed as part of Project Nike. The latest in the series, Nike-Zeus, offered extremely long-range interception and very high performance. In the late 1950s, the program investigated the use of Nike-Zeus missiles as interceptors against Soviet ICBMs. A Nike warhead would be detonated at high altitudes (over 100 km, or 60 statute miles) above the *polar regions in the near vicinity of an incoming Soviet missile.*

The problem of how to quickly identify and track incoming missiles proved intractable, especially in light of easily envisioned countermeasures such as decoys and chaff. At the same time, the need for a high-performance anti-aircraft weapon was also seriously eroded by the obvious evolution of the Soviet nuclear force to one based almost entirely on ICBMs. The Nike-Zeus project was canceled in 1961.

Project Defender

The Nike-Zeus use of nuclear warheads was necessary given the available missile technology. However, it had significant technical limitations such as blinding defensive radars to subsequent missiles. Also, exploding nuclear warheads over friendly territory (albeit in space) was not ideal. In the 1960s Project Defender and the Ballistic Missile Boost Intercept (BAMBI) concept replaced land-launched Nike missiles with missiles to be launched from satellite platforms orbiting directly above the USSR. Instead of nuclear warheads, the BAMBI missiles would deploy huge wire meshes designed to disable Soviet ICBMs in their early launch phase (the "boost phase"). No solution to the problem of how to protect the proposed satellite platforms against attack was found, however, and the program was canceled in 1968.

Civil Rights Context

In the early 1960s, the fundamental prize sought by the Civil Rights Movement was something that African Americans had never known: full legal equality.

When John F. Kennedy became president in 1961, African Americans throughout much of the South were denied the right to vote, barred from public facilities, subjected to insults and violence, and could not expect justice from the courts. In the North, black Americans also faced discrimination in housing, employment, education, and many other

areas. But the civil rights movement had made important progress, and change was on the way.

Progress and Protests: 1954-1960

In 1954, the Supreme Court ruled unanimously in Brown v. Board of Education that racial segregation in public schools was unconstitutional. Many southern political leaders claimed the desegregation decision violated the rights of states to manage their systems of public education, and they responded with defiance, legal challenges, delays, or token compliance. As a result, school desegregation proceeded very slowly. By the end of the 1950s, fewer than 10 percent of black children in the South were attending integrated schools.

The pace of civil rights protests rose sharply in response to the Supreme Court's decision. Martin Luther King Jr. led a boycott that ended segregated busing in Montgomery, Alabama. In 1957, National Guard troops under orders from President Dwight D. Eisenhower enforced the desegregation of Little Rock Central High School in Arkansas. But, even after Little Rock, school integration was painfully slow, and segregation in general remained largely untouched.

In February 1960, four black college students sat down at a Woolworth's lunch counter in Greensboro, North Carolina, and asked to be served. They were refused service, and they refused to leave their seats. Within days, more than 50 students had volunteered to continue the sit-in, and within weeks the movement had spread to other college campuses. Sit-ins and other protests swept across the South in early 1960, touching more than 65 cities in 12 states. Roughly 50,000 young people joined the protests that year.

ROBERT KENNEDY VISITED PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY SCHOOLS, MAY 11, 1964

In 1954 when the Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas decision declared that racially separate schools were inherently unequal and therefore a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment's equal protection clause, Virginia's white political leaders at the state and local levels chose to avoid desegregation at all costs. The Commonwealth of Virginia led a “massive resistance” movement, threatening to close public schools rather than desegregate. In 1959, the Prince Edward County Board of Supervisors closed its public schools and later provided tax money to support private, white-only schools.

President John F. Kennedy spoke about Prince Edward County in a civil rights address to Congress in February 1963. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy urged action in Prince Edward County in a speech in Kentucky on March 19, 1963. Kennedy's administration joined state and private organizers in the Prince Edward County Free School Association, which rented three of the closed public schools for African American students to attend during the 1963-1964 school year.

On May 11, 1964, Robert F. Kennedy visited Prince Edward County to observe the Free Schools. Shortly after, the Supreme Court ordered the reopening of Prince Edward County schools in Griffin v. Board of Education of Prince Edward County. In September 1964, about 1,500 mostly African American students, returned to public school in Prince Edward County.

Young Obama and Anthropologist Dunham the talk of the town in Seattle

Stanley Ann Dunham November 29, 1942 - November 7, 1995

On August 4, 1961, at the age of 18 years, 8 months and 6 days, Dunham gave birth to her first child, Barack Obama II.[23] Friends in the state of Washington recall her visiting with her month-old baby in 1961. She took classes at the University of Washington [Seatle] from September 1961 to June 1962, and lived as a single mother in the Capitol Hill neighborhood of Seattle with her son while her husband continued his studies in Hawaii

Futurist and IQ and World Wealth

Boeing and others (The House of Windsor, the Ohama parents, Boeing Corp, the Kennedys, and Thorkill Kristensen Futurists all seem to gather their, and likely laid plans being covered up by the U.S. Military and CIA since 1963, including genocide against the family lines of the genetics experiment, merging Malcom X DNA with Windsor Dysgraphic DNA, unkown Windsor DNA, to create a Manchurian Candidate, Barack Obama.

Genocide, the removal of Dunham family DNA from the Pacific Northwest by Diagraph encoded regional resetlments (now explaining how Obama DNA would not have been in the PNW anyway,) the deaths and fires tied to Malcom Shabazz and his temple and family members, the GLorian Donegan line, and DNA illegal use where it should not be, and murders to coverup the birth certificate issue and murders to coverup genoforming of the world under PizzaGate aka Extortion17 flights and Benghazi

The activities in Seatle are timed with Nation of Islam covering the same thing, the one year anniversery of the test.

Other Anne Dunahm activities included Anthropology and developing overseas nations.

University of Washington Seatle graduate Leslianne Shedd killed in 1996 Ethiopian plane crash

Nov 22, 2016 - Leslianne Shedd-a young, courageous, highly successful CIA operations officer serving in East Africa-was a passenger on an Ethiopian Airlines flight when it was hijacked and then crashed into the Indian Ocean on November 23, 1996, killing 125 people

Connected Deaths this book ties to these events

John F Kennedy, the Shabazz line, the DOnegan family (three members) Judge Roll, Judge Scalia, Thomas C Wales, numerous others.

The Day The Fish Came Out

When a NATO plane carrying nuclear weapons loses power over the Aegean Sea, it is forced to dump its cargo into the water, save for a mysterious box, which orders say must make landfall. The pilot (Colin Blakely) and his navigator (Tom Courtenay) are stranded with no clothes or money on a remote island, where American special agents disguised as developers have been dispatched. A mass influx of tourists follows the developers, raising the stakes for finding the cargo, including the elusive box.

Or the anti missle Child